



## Convention to Combat Desertification

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### Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention

#### Ninth session

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Item 7 (a) of the provisional agenda

**Improving the procedures for communication of information as well as the quality and format of reports to be submitted to the Conference of the Parties**

**The iterative process relating to the assessment of implementation, including performance indicators, methodology and the reporting procedures**

### **Consideration of the iterative process relating to the assessment of implementation, including performance indicators, methodology and the reporting procedures**

Note by the secretariat\*

#### *Summary*

The present document provides an analysis of the information contained in the section of reports submitted by Parties and observers entitled “Additional information”. It analyses a series of elements that are part of the reporting process, such as the availability of financial and human resources, as well as of technical scientific knowledge for reporting, participation, coordination and validation. It further offers an analysis of the feedback that reporting entities provided on indicators, as the basis for the iterative process requested by the Conference of the Parties in decision 13/COP.9, with the aim of refining the set of performance and impact indicators and associated methodologies, and proposing improvements at future sessions of the Conference of the Parties. The annex to this document contains a compilation of issues that Parties proposed to bring to the attention of the Conference of the Parties in relation to the current reporting and review process.

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\* The submission of this document was delayed due to the postponement of the reporting deadline by Parties.

## Contents

	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Introduction and background information.....	1–7	3
II. Reporting process-related issues .....	8–22	4
A. Financial resources .....	8–11	4
B. Human resources .....	12–13	5
C. Knowledge.....	14	6
D. Coordination .....	15–16	6
E. Participation and consultation.....	17	6
F. Validation meeting.....	18	7
G. PRAIS portal.....	19–22	7
III. Accommodation of specific requests contained in decisions of the Conference of the Parties.....	23–29	8
IV. Conclusions.....	30–38	12
V. Recommendations.....	39	13
<b>Annex</b>		
Country-specific issues for the attention of the Conference of the Parties.....		15

## I. Introduction and background information

1. In its 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008-2018) (The Strategy),<sup>1</sup> the Conference of the Parties (COP) adopted four strategic (medium- to long-term) and five operational (short- to medium-term) objectives. Impact indicators for measuring achievement with respect to the strategic objectives were adopted in the same decision and the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) was requested to work on their further refinement. A set of indicators for monitoring the implementation of The Strategy was incorporated in The Strategy but was not, however, adopted. The Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) was entrusted with the task of reviewing these indicators.

2. Following the review at CRIC 7, based on the input received from the Parties, COP 9 considered final drafts of performance indicators and related targets. The COP decided to provisionally adopt the indicators and related methodologies and procedures,<sup>2</sup> with a view to reviewing their effectiveness and relevance for measuring performance and impact with respect to implementation of the Convention at the end of the first reporting cycle.

3. By the same decision, the COP also requested the secretariat, together with the Global Mechanism (GM), to use an iterative process to develop proposals for consideration at future sessions of the COP, commencing with the tenth and eleventh sessions, in order to refine the set of performance and impact indicators and associated methodologies. The COP requested the CRIC to review the status of this iterative process during its sessions and to recommend a minimum set of performance indicators for consideration at the eleventh session of the COP. It also requested the Executive Secretary, together with the GM, to report after the fourth reporting cycle in 2010 and 2012, on the efficacy of the provisional performance and impact indicators, with due regard to the process of the CST for reviewing and improving the impact indicators for strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 and the proposals mentioned above, and to recommend improvements, including in the methodologies and reporting procedures included in decision 13/COP.9, based on recommendations from Parties and other reporting entities, for discussion and potential revision at the tenth and eleventh sessions of the COP.

4. The reporting template, developed by the secretariat and the GM based on decision 13/COP.9, included a section on additional information, which provided flexibility in the reporting exercise and presented reporting entities with an instrument to enrich the knowledge base of the CRIC on concrete issues and/or constraints that they faced during the reporting process. This part of the reports allows feedback on lessons learnt, problems, constraints and bottlenecks faced in terms of human and financial resources. It also accommodates ad hoc COP requests for reporting on specific topics, such as the request mentioned above on the iterative process on indicators.

5. The present document provides an analysis of the information contained in the section of reports submitted by Parties and observers entitled "Additional information". It quantifies the resources (human and financial) contributed to the process by the reporting entities and highlights major features of the process, such as available knowledge, coordination, participation, consultation and validation mechanisms. It furthermore provides an analysis of the feedback that reporting entities provided on indicators, as the basis for the iterative process.

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<sup>1</sup> ICCD/COP(8)/16/Add.1, decision 3/COP.8.

<sup>2</sup> ICCD/COP(9)/18/Add.1, decision 13/COP.9.

6. The annex to this document contains a compilation of issues that Parties proposed to bring to the attention of the Conference of the Parties in relation to the current reporting and review process.

7. Following a results-based framework, the CRIC may wish to provide action-oriented guidance to Parties on the basis of information provided in this document, but more specifically to Convention institutions entrusted with the development of reporting templates, in order to facilitate follow-up on targeted recommendations put forward for consideration to the COP.

## II. Reporting process-related issues

### A. Financial resources

8. Both affected and developed country Parties were asked whether they could count on sufficient financial resources to meet their reporting obligations under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Only one affected and one developed country did not answer this question. Fifty-five per cent of all countries stated that they could count on sufficient financial resources and 45 per cent that they could not. While all developed country Parties reported having had sufficient financial resources, approximately half of affected country Parties reported not having sufficient financial resources.

Table 1

**Availability of financial resources for reporting under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification**

	<i>ACP (total)</i>	<i>DCP (total)</i>	<i>Global (total)</i>
<b>Sufficient financial resources</b>	43	11	54
<b>Insufficient financial resources</b>	45	0	45

9. Parties were asked to provide an estimate of the amount invested in the UNCCD reporting process from their national budgets: 73 affected country Parties responded to this question, and 16 did not. Of the 73 affected country Parties, 9 reported that they spent nothing from their national budget for the reporting process. As 2 countries did not provide the currency for the amounts invested, and the amounts reported by 5 countries were out of range (ranging from US\$ 1 million to US\$ 2 billion), they were not included in the calculation. Four developed countries did not answer this question, two developed countries replied that they spent nothing on reporting, and the remaining 6 countries reported amounts ranging from US\$ 20,000 to nearly US\$ 80,000.

10. Affected countries spent altogether US\$ 1.2 million and developed countries approximately US\$ 260,000. While affected countries spent on average US\$ 18,200, developed countries spent more than twice as much (US\$ 43,600) per country.

Table 2

**Amount of financial resources invested in reporting under the Convention from the national budget (in US\$)**

	<i>ACP (total)</i>	<i>DCP (total)</i>	<i>Global (total)</i>
<b>Total amount spent on financing</b>	1 204 494	261 177	1 465 671
<b>Average amount per country</b>	18 249	43 629	19 806

11. The GEF reported that it provided financial support to affected country Parties to meet their UNCCD reporting obligations in the amount of US\$ 2,545,454. If this amount is added to the amount spent by countries from their own budgets, it becomes clear that approximately US\$ 4 million were invested in reporting by Parties during the 2010-2011 reporting and review process.<sup>3</sup> This does not include the expenditure of those Parties that submitted their reports after 12 November 2010.

**B. Human resources**

12. Parties were asked how many persons in their country were involved in the UNCCD reporting process. Seven affected country Parties and one developed country Party did not answer this question. For those country Parties that did respond, answers ranged from 1 to 498 persons for affected country Parties and from 3 to 95 for developed country Parties. The total number of persons involved was above 3,700, with 41 persons on average in affected country Parties and 29 in developed country Parties.

Table 3

**Human resources invested in meeting reporting obligations under the Convention (number of persons involved)**

	<i>ACP (total)</i>	<i>DCP (total)</i>	<i>Global (total)</i>
<b>Total number of persons involved in UNCCD reporting</b>	3 396	322	3 718
<b>Average number of people involved in UNCCD reporting per country</b>	41	29	40

13. In addition, countries provided estimates of person days dedicated by these persons to the UNCCD reporting process. Thirteen affected country Parties did not answer this question and five whose figures were out of range (ranging from 1,100 to 1,5 million person days) were not taken into account for the calculation. The other answers ranged from 1 to 610 person days. Four developed country Parties did not answer this question. For those that did, the amounts ranged from 10 to 270 person days. Altogether, more than 7,600 person days were dedicated to the reporting process. The average was approximately 100 person days and was similar in developed and affected country Parties.

<sup>3</sup> This amount does not include the co-funding provided for this exercise by the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) the Global Mechanism (GM) and the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), nor the contribution granted by the European Commission, for a total of approximately US\$ 2,750,000.

Table 4  
**Human resources invested in meeting reporting obligations under the Convention (number of person days)**

	<i>ACP (total)</i>	<i>DCP (total)</i>	<i>Global (total)</i>
<b>Total number of person days involved in UNCCD reporting</b>	6 939	739	7 678
<b>Average number of person days involved in UNCCD reporting per country</b>	98	92	97

### C. Knowledge

14. Sufficient scientific and technical knowledge for reporting was available in the vast majority of countries (87 per cent). Six affected country Parties and one developed country Party did not answer this question. While all developed country Parties could count on sufficient scientific and technical knowledge, 14 per cent of affected country Parties were not satisfied with their level of scientific and technical knowledge for reporting.

Table 5  
**Availability of technical and scientific knowledge for reporting under the Convention**

	<i>ACP (total)</i>	<i>DCP (total)</i>	<i>Global (total)</i>
<b>Sufficient technical and scientific knowledge</b>	71	11	82
<b>Insufficient technical and scientific knowledge</b>	12	0	12

### D. Coordination

15. Coordination for UNCCD reporting with the relevant implementing agencies (for the 2010-2011 reporting and review process, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)) was the subject of a question posed only to affected country Parties. Nine of them did not answer it. Fifty-one countries (64 per cent) were satisfied with the coordination and 29 (36 per cent) were not.

16. As the second aspect of coordination activities, affected country Parties were asked whether they were satisfied with coordination with the relevant line ministries in their country in order to comprehensively and coherently report under the Convention. Four of them did not answer this question. The level of satisfaction of those that did reply was quite high (78 per cent), with 66 countries reporting satisfactory coordination and 19 unsatisfactory coordination.

### E. Participation and consultation

17. All countries were asked whether a participatory or consultative approach was applied in order to involve all relevant stakeholders in the reporting process. Three affected country Parties and two developed country Parties did not answer this question. In the vast majority (86 per cent) of countries, stakeholders were involved in the reporting process.

The participatory approach was applied more frequently in affected country Parties (88 per cent) than in developed country Parties (70 per cent).

Table 6  
**Participation and consultation for UNCCD reporting**

	<i>ACP (total)</i>	<i>DCP (total)</i>	<i>Global (total)</i>
<b>Participative or consultative approach applied</b>	76	7	83
<b>Participative or consultative approach not applied</b>	10	3	13

## F. Validation meeting

18. A validation meeting is a tool for integrating stakeholders in the reporting process. This tool was used in two thirds of countries. Four affected and two developed country Parties did not answer this question. The difference between affected and developed countries is striking: only one developed country held a validation meeting as a part of the reporting process.

Table 7  
**Validation meeting**

	<i>ACP (total)</i>	<i>DCP (total)</i>	<i>Global (total)</i>
<b>Validation meeting held</b>	64	1	65
<b>Validation meeting not held</b>	21	9	30

## G. PRAIS portal

19. Affected country Parties were asked whether they received sufficient training on access and utilization of the performance review and assessment of implementation system (PRAIS) portal. Six affected country Parties did not answer this question. The vast majority of affected country Parties (88 per cent) were satisfied with the level of training received.

20. Developed countries were asked whether they made use of the training on access and utilization of the PRAIS portal. One developed country did not answer this question. Two thirds of developed countries used this opportunity.

Table 8  
**Training on access and use of the performance review and assessment of the implementation system portal**

	<i>ACP (total)</i>	<i>DCP (total)</i>
<b>Sufficient training received</b>	73	
<b>No training received</b>	10	
<b>Use of training made</b>		7
<b>Use of training not made</b>		4

21. Developed countries were asked to identify major difficulties in online reporting. All developed countries answered this question. Slow internet accessibility of the PRAIS portal and complexity of the system were considered problematic by two thirds of developed countries (one third very problematic). Difficulties in getting access credentials and some other problems were also noted, but to a lesser degree.

Table 9  
**Difficulties of online reporting for developed country Parties**

	<i>Slow internet access</i>	<i>Complexity of the system</i>	<i>Difficulties in getting access credentials</i>	<i>Other</i>
<b>Not important</b>	1	1	3	0
<b>Important</b>	3	3	1	1
<b>Very important</b>	4	4	1	1
<b>Number of developed country Parties indicating a problem (total)</b>	8	8	5	2

22. The problems that countries reported focused on the responsiveness of the helpdesk, the availability of the offline version of the reporting format, use of Web browsers, drop-down lists, pop-up menus for currencies, difficulties in uploading many project and programme sheets and standard financial annexes, and availability of support information.

### III. Accommodation of specific requests contained in decisions of the Conference of the Parties

23. In decision 13/COP.9, paragraphs 2, 3 and 24, the COP envisaged an iterative process to refine the set of performance indicators provisionally adopted by the same decision. As a tool to initiate this iterative process, reporting entities could provide suggestions and recommendations for improvement by highlighting those indicators which posed difficulties during the reporting process. This was done through an evaluation of e-SMART criteria used in the development of performance indicators, described in document ICCD/CRIC(8)/5/Add.2.

24. Since many indicators differed in the structure and content of related questions across reporting entities, and since some of the indicators are dedicated only to specific



reporting entities, the evaluation is presented separately for different reporting entities (affected country Parties, developed country Parties, the GEF).

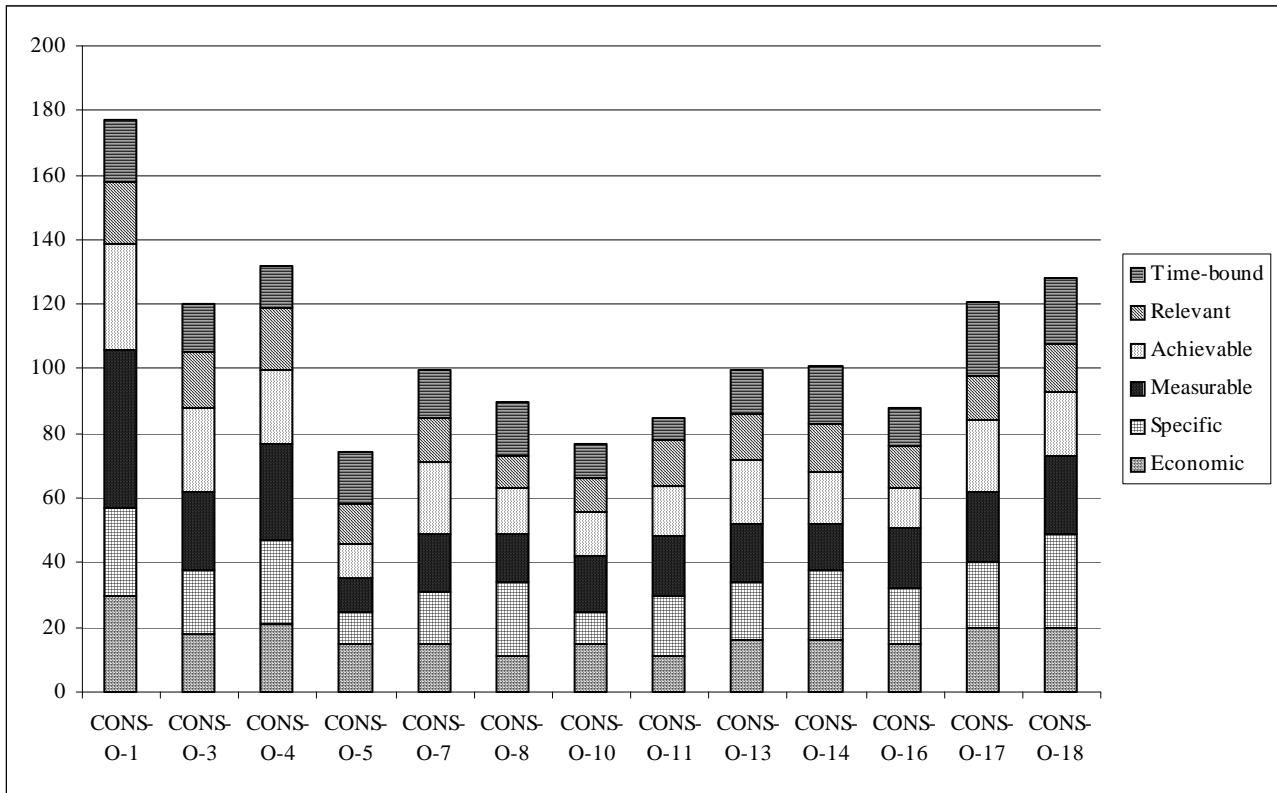
25. Affected country Parties have fourteen performance indicators, one of which will only be in use starting in 2012. Affected country Parties had most problems with measurability of performance indicators and the least problematic aspect was their relevance. The only case where more than 50 per cent of affected country Parties had a problem with one indicator was for measurability of performance indicator 1 (number and participants in information events). The percentage of countries having a problem with particular aspects of performance indicators ranged from 8 per cent to 55 per cent.

26. The most problematic indicators to report on were CONS-O-1 (number and size of information events on desertification/land degradation and drought (DLDD) and synergies); CONS-O-4 (number and type of DLDD-related initiatives of civil society organizations and science and technology institutions in the field of education); CONS-O-18 (amount of financial resources and type of incentives which have enabled access to technology); and CONS-O-17 (number of DLDD-related project proposals successfully submitted to international financial institutions, facilities and funds, including the GEF). The easiest ones to report on were CONS-O-5 (number of affected country Parties to have finalized the formulation of National Action Plans (NAPs) aligned to The Strategy) and CONS-O-10 (number of revised NAPs reflecting knowledge of DLDD drivers and their interactions). In both cases it is understandable: in the case of CONS-O-5, the countries had to use various sources to collect complex numerical information and in the case of CONS-O-10, they needed to list the features of their NAP. In fact, since few countries aligned their NAP to The Strategy, not all countries were supposed to answer questions on this indicator.

Table 10  
**Number of affected country Parties that experienced difficulties with reporting on performance indicators**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Economic</i>	<i>Specific</i>	<i>Measurable</i>	<i>Achievable</i>	<i>Relevant</i>	<i>Time-bound</i>
CONS-O-1	30	27	49	33	19	19
CONS-O-3	18	20	24	26	17	15
CONS-O-4	21	26	30	23	19	13
CONS-O-5	15	10	10	11	12	16
CONS-O-7	15	16	18	22	14	15
CONS-O-8	11	23	15	14	10	17
CONS-O-10	15	10	17	14	10	11
CONS-O-11	11	19	18	16	14	7
CONS-O-13	16	18	18	20	14	14
CONS-O-14	16	22	14	16	15	18
CONS-O-16	15	17	19	12	13	12
CONS-O-17	20	20	22	22	14	23
CONS-O-18	20	29	24	20	15	20
<b>All indicators</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>200</b>

Figure 1  
**Evaluation of difficulties with performance indicators based on e-SMART criteria (by indicator) (affected country Parties)**



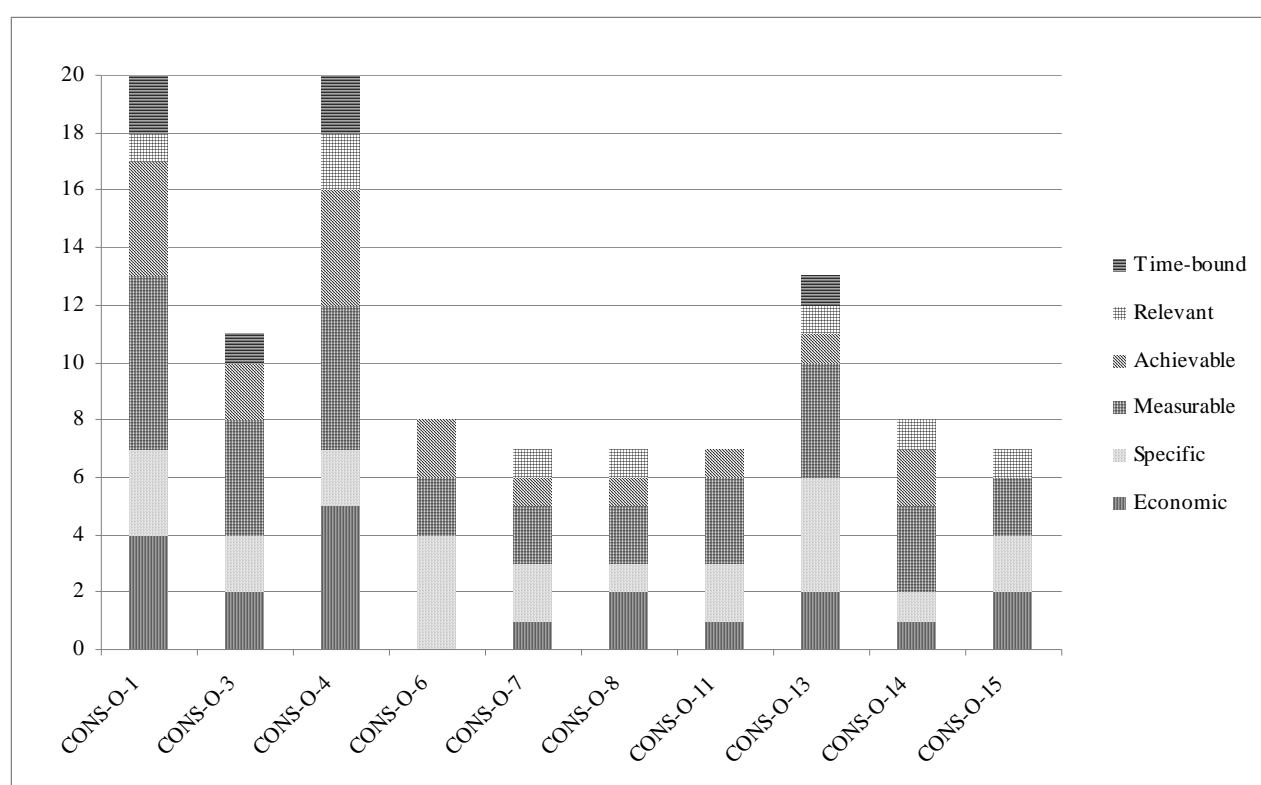
27. Developed country Parties had 10 performance indicators on which to report. They also had most problems with measurability of performance indicators, however they had least problems with the time-bound criterion. Very similarly to affected country Parties, the only case where 50 per cent of developed country Parties had a problem with one indicator was for measurability of performance indicator 1 (number and participants in information events).

28. Similarly, along with affected country Parties, developed country Parties found that the indicators which posed most problems were CONS-O-1 (number and size of information events on DLDD and synergies) and CONS-O-4 (number and type of DLDD-related initiatives of civil society organizations and science and technology institutions in the field of education).

Table 11  
**Number of developed country Parties that experienced difficulties with reporting on performance indicators**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Economic</i>	<i>Specific</i>	<i>Measurable</i>	<i>Achievable</i>	<i>Relevant</i>	<i>Time-bound</i>
CONS-O-1	4	3	6	4	1	2
CONS-O-3	2	2	4	2	0	1
CONS-O-4	5	2	5	4	2	2
CONS-O-6	0	4	2	2	0	0
CONS-O-7	1	2	2	1	1	0
CONS-O-8	2	1	2	1	1	0
CONS-O-11	1	2	3	1	0	0
CONS-O-13	2	4	4	1	1	1
CONS-O-14	1	1	3	2	1	0
CONS-O-15	2	2	2	0	1	0
<b>All indicators</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>

Figure 2  
**Evaluation of difficulties with performance indicators based on e-SMART criteria (by indicator) (developed country Parties)**



29. The GEF experienced problems with all its 10 performance indicators, mainly with regard to their cost-effectiveness, specificity and the time-bound criterion.

Table 12  
**Difficulties experienced by the Global Environment Facility with reporting on performance indicators**

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Economic</i>	<i>Specific</i>	<i>Measurable</i>	<i>Achievable</i>	<i>Relevant</i>	<i>Time-bound</i>
CONS-O-1	x	x	x	x	x	x
CONS-O-3	x	x	x	x	x	x
CONS-O-4	x	x	x	x	x	x
CONS-O-6	x	x				x
CONS-O-7	x	x				x
CONS-O-8	x	x				x
CONS-O-11	x	x	x	x	x	x
CONS-O-13	x	x				x
CONS-O-14	x	x				x
CONS-O-17	x	x				x
<b>All indicators</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>

#### IV. Conclusions

30. The fourth reporting process under the UNCCD represented a quantum leap in comparison to the three previous cycles, shifting from reports with narrative information to reports containing analytical information with quantifiable and comparable data. The basis for the new reporting process was set out in The Strategy, establishing an approach for measuring the achievements of strategic and operational objectives through indicators that are linked to targets. The information from reports can thus be compared throughout the period of the implementation of The Strategy, yielding important information about the progress of actions taken against desertification, land degradation and drought at global, regional, subregional and national levels. An important added value of this process is the fact that such information can easily be utilized by decision-makers to assess the current state of implementation of the Convention and to plan future actions.

31. Given that all actors in the reporting process at national level were faced with essentially completely new tasks relating to reporting, and given that the process involved more than 3,700 persons in more than 100 countries, it is encouraging to witness that their assessment of the process, based on the feedback they provided in the additional information section of their reports, is largely positive.

32. More than half of all reporting Parties stated that they could count on sufficient financial resources for reporting. Altogether more than US\$ 4 million<sup>4</sup> were invested in the reporting process. Affected country Parties spent on average US\$ 18,000 from their own budgets on reporting and sizeable additional resources were provided by the GEF and the European Commission.

<sup>4</sup> This amount does not include the co-funding provided by the UNCCD secretariat, the GM and UNEP-WCMC to this exercise, nor the contribution granted by the European Commission, for a total of approximately US\$ 2,750,000.

33. Nearly 90 per cent of reporting countries could count on sufficient technical and technological knowledge for reporting. This is reflected in the fact that reports submitted by affected country Parties were on average 93 per cent complete, while those submitted by developed country Parties were on average 79 per cent complete.

34. Coordination and participation also functioned very well: satisfaction with cooperation with line ministries for the purpose of reporting was about 80 per cent and nearly 90 per cent of countries used a participatory approach in reporting.

35. Holding validation meetings was however not sufficiently used as a tool to foster a participatory and consultative approach – only two thirds of countries held a validation meeting, with only one developed country holding one.

36. The training on the use of the portal for the performance review and assessment of implementation system (PRAIS) was very welcome: two thirds of developed countries used it and nearly 90 per cent of affected countries stated that they had received sufficient training on the portal. This is also reflected in the fact that a very small number of Parties used offline methods to submit their reports.

37. With regard to difficulties experienced by reporting entities in relation to performance indicators, it appears that those indicators that required numerical data from heterogeneous sources were those that posed the greatest challenge. Both affected and developed country Parties indicated that they had difficulties with indicators on the number of information events on DLDD and the related number of participants, as well as with indicators requiring financial information. The problems experienced were mainly related to their measurability (methods of calculation, availability of information, disaggregating of information by year, etc.). This is also reflected in the fact that operational objective 5 (on financial resources and technology transfer) was the one with the lowest rate of response.

38. Parties provided a number of comments and proposals they wish to see addressed by the COP, including in many cases on the reporting process and performance indicators. The CRIC may wish to consider these comments and proposals with a view to providing recommendations to the COP on possible action.

## V. Recommendations

39. Parties will need to provide further guidance to the UNCCD secretariat and the GM on the approach to be adopted for the second leg of the fourth reporting and review process (2012-2013), including on the provision of information pertaining to impact indicators. The following are preliminary recommendations that may be considered by Parties at CRIC 9, taking into consideration the analysis provided in this document, with a view to initiating early consultations on draft decisions to be forwarded to COP 10 for consideration.

(a) The UNCCD secretariat and the GM are requested, when preparing for the next reporting and review process (2012-2013), to take into account the feedback provided by the reporting entities in this reporting process and to adjust the process as necessary, in particular in relation to indicators on advocacy, awareness-raising and education, as well as on financing and technology transfer;

(b) The secretariat and the GM are also requested to take into consideration issues such as data quality and relevant methodologies for collecting information in order to enhance reporting outputs provided by Parties and other reporting entities;

(c) The secretariat is requested to pursue consultations with the GEF in order to enable it to provide information on performance indicators to the extent allowed by data availability within the GEF;

(d) The secretariat is also requested to continue working on improving the PRAIS portal, ensuring its interactivity and facilitating circulation of information through it, taking into account the feedback on its features as provided by the reporting entities;

(e) The UNCCD secretariat and the GM, in consultation with UNEP as required, are requested to consider findings from the PRAIS project on the overall process and reporting modalities and to integrate them into a programme to support the next reporting and review process (2012-2013);

(f) The GEF, relevant intergovernmental organizations and United Nations agencies and developed country Parties are invited to provide support, including financial support, to affected country Parties in meeting their reporting obligations;

(g) Following the results-based approach, subsidiary bodies and Convention institutions are urged to include consideration of these recommendations in their respective 2012-2013 work programmes, with a view to providing the required assistance to affected country Parties in accordance with their respective mandates.

## Country-specific issues for the attention of the Conference of the Parties

### A. Policy, legislative, institutional framework

<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Narrative description</i>
Burkina Faso	The policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks, especially within the decentralized structures, do not systematically integrate the concerns of DLDD and indicators of DLDD.
Guinea	Since 2008 the country has been facing a socio-political instability which negatively affects the functioning of institutions in charge of the fight against DLDD. The low level of capitalization of information on the outcomes of activities against DLDD makes it difficult to obtain statistically reliable data.
Indonesia	Our statement at COP 9 highlighted the importance of all parties to be committed to the Bali Road Map in order to synergize the 3 sister conventions. For that purpose all Parties should strengthen their policy, legislative and institutional framework to in line with 10 year-strategic plan of UNCCD.
Sri Lanka	Land degradation in Sri Lanka is characterized mainly by soil erosion in the hill country where heavy rainfall regimes prevail. The slope areas are susceptible to erosion due to high elevation. The common practices of vegetable cultivation including potatoes, are usually highly erosive in nature. Seedling teas in the hilly areas aggravate soil erosion. Tea is an export product and vegetables are usually used for domestic consumption. A large proportion of the population in these areas make their living out of agricultural practices. This is due to government policy related issues related to export earnings and the export income which is vital for the economy. It is difficult to give up these practices, but suitable measures can be adopted to avoid soil erosion, provided sufficient resources are diverted.
Yemen	The existence of a clear and adopted policy is the cornerstone to admitting the problem of desertification and then to start dealing with the problem. There is a clear denial of the importance of the role that such a policy could play, which leads to the emergence of the problem of lack of legislation.
Zambia	There is a need for country Parties to consider a COP decision to mobilize resources for mainstreaming of DLDD into national agendas. There is a need for country Parties to consider a COP decision adopting an innovative programme for the secretariat to spearhead in demonstrating the workability of the concept of technology transfer.

### B. Capacity-building and awareness-raising

<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Narrative description</i>
Burkina Faso	Despite the efforts, the resources of the country and those of our partners are insufficient to ensure that all stakeholders are reached.

<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Narrative description</i>
Burundi	There is a need for strengthening technical, physical and financial capacities. As regards technical capabilities, national experts do not master the new techniques and technologies for sustainable land management, nor the methodologies the development of projects and their monitoring and evaluation. As for physical capacities, there is a lack of suitable equipment to for DLDD. Regarding financial capacity, there is no national budget line allocated for DLDD. Also, multilateral support for DLDD remains insufficient and bilateral aid is non-existent in DLDD.
Cuba	<p>Land degradation (LD) is one of the most important problems in Cuba. This is captured in the country's environmental and development strategies; as a result it is considered a priority for the development of human resources, the allocation of financial resources and the actions of science and technological innovation actions that are currently being developed in Cuba. Modern sustainable land management (MST) concepts are being introduced as a tool for the combat against desertification and drought, within the framework of political, legislative, institutional and economic incentives, creating new spaces for consultation, awareness and knowledge management in key governmental and non-governmental institutions. The updating of technical standards, the spreading of legal regulations and a strong awareness-raising and environmental education support the development and strengthening of the current capabilities for MST to enter the institutional environment as well as the whole of civil society; this last accompanies on a permanent and natural basis all the activities through the whole country and specially at the local level through its agricultural extending systems and the education and sharing of experiences in a straightforward manner, from farmer to farmer. The Drought Early Warning System and its application in productive communities was initiated in two locations and it is expected to progressively escalate in the next period, with a strong development in agro-meteorology and expert systems for the prediction of this phenomena. Despite the current financial restrictions, these concepts are being handled by Cuba's Civil Defence through the integrated analysis system of Danger, Vulnerability and Risk (PVR) that will allow adequate contingency plans to be drawn up against drought in the upcoming periods. An additional capacity, which involves the Caribbean basin countries, is being developed. The mobilization of resources, fundamentally, from the National Economy Plan, in these two years has been strongly accompanied by funds from the GEF and the support of UNDP and FAO, as well as other agencies from the United Nations system and NGOs linked to these processes; climate change mitigation and adaptation projects, that are synergistic with the objectives of the MST.</p> <p>Knowledge management has had an important impetus through the conclusion of the 14 National Programs and Research and Development Branches (PNCT and PRCYT), of which the results have been included in the Cuban Network of the Technology and Science Programmes Information System (SYPROCYT) and in the MST Digital Depository; the reactivation of the information in the internal information circulation system and the DESERCUBA network, that includes important information generated by the institutions that comprise part of the National Coordination Group for the Combat Against Desertification and Drought; the developments in the studies related to the status of Cuba's biological diversity and particularly of the dry zone, as well as the degradation of dry lands evaluation systems through the LADA Project. Discrete advances in the integration of the actions related to the use of natural resources with an ecosystem focus, mark the beginning of the implementation of these new concepts.</p>



<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Narrative description</i>
Eritrea	Awareness-raising and capacity-building: the level of awareness of the communities, especially in the affected Parties, of the cause of desertification is at the lowest level, so the COP should allocate enough funding to sensitize and equip the communities. DLDD and SLM monitoring and assessment/research: the DLDD monitoring, assessment and networking system is not properly applied in affected Parties, so to monitor and make a proper assessment and research, an efficient budget allocation should be made. Funding/resource mobilization: a resource mobilization should be made by the COP to implement different projects, focusing on DLDD-related efforts.
India	National Capacity Self-Assessment was undertaken in the year 2007. However, implementation of identified deficient capacities requires resource mobilization.
Kuwait	Because of the lack of awareness-raising activities and programmes on environmental issues, all levels of society along with Government have to intensify the extension and awareness of such programmes. They also have to establish databases on environmental issues that are needed for the evaluation of the level of desertification and the implementation of land degradation monitoring programmes and the definition of projects proposed for the management of degraded lands. The NAP for combating desertification will be adopted. It will aim to prepare monitoring programmes and definition of projects to be implemented. It will constitute a major support for the realization of the projects.
Madagascar	To achieve the operational objectives of The Strategy, developing countries such as Madagascar need capacity-building at all levels (local and national). And in conformity with the articles of the Convention and the decisions taken during the various sessions of the Conference of the Parties, capacity-building programmes will be supported by the secretariat, the Global Mechanism, developed countries, financial institutions and United Nations agencies.
Morocco	Lack of qualified personnel to ensure follow-up of all desertification phenomena, the fight against which relies on different actors. This implies the need for capacity-building in different departments and institutions active in matters relating to UNCCD.
Oman	It is important to include the possibility of training in both research and applied projects related to the implementation of combating desertification projects, and to enforce capacity-building and exchange of expertise.
Philippines	Land degradation and drought are known problems in the rural areas. However, the efforts of UNCCD to address these problems are not yet known in most instances. Capacity-building and awareness-raising should be undertaken at the grassroots who belong to the most vulnerable sector. In the process, it will be made known that DLDD is also a global issue and that they have important roles to perform in addressing these problems which should start within their own areas. Also, the campaign could provide better understanding of the required synergies of all efforts to address climate change (i.e. a more well-known phenomenon), land degradation and biodiversity loss.
Rwanda	(no further description)
Saint Kitts and Nevis	(no further description)

### C. DLDD and SLM monitoring and assessment/research

<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Narrative description</i>
Burkina Faso	The system of monitoring, evaluation and research on DLDD and sustainable land management is underdeveloped and there is a lack of the required capacities for its operationalization.
China	(no further description)
Madagascar	As mentioned in indicator CONS 8, no system for specifically monitoring DLDD has been created. But the environmental monitoring systems partially covering DLDD exist nationally in different areas or themes. This aspect of monitoring and evaluation will be developed during the alignment of the NAP and requires the support of the secretariat, the Global Mechanism and the Committee on Science and Technology. South-South cooperation should be strengthened in order to allow developing countries such as Madagascar to implement its system for monitoring DLDD at lower cost.
Niger	Weak monitoring capacity. The availability of data is very limited. Inadequate coordination and networking monitoring systems. The monitoring system is insufficient and so are the means.
Philippines	While each affected country Party has its own monitoring and assessment system, there is a need for a common platform that could provide similar information parameters to monitor and assess. The UNCCD should play a very important role in making this common platform available and achievable for affected country Parties.
Sri Lanka	For desertification, land degradation and drought monitoring a series of scientific research, monitoring and assessment systems should be in place. These monitoring systems require, inter alia, sophisticated equipment, trained personnel and intra-agency coordination to bring about results. Establishing a drought early warning system itself requires a coordinated effort by many agencies including the agriculture and trade sectors. Under these circumstances, a substantial flow of resources of a financial and technical nature are required to establish proper monitoring and assessments are to be in place.
Thailand	NAP alignment process is ongoing.
Viet Nam	There is a need to have a common set of criteria and indicators to assess the status of desertification, land degradation and drought for all parties of UNCCD for easy comparison and assessment. There is also a need to have more financial and technical support to establish and operate DLDD and SLM monitoring and assessment centers at national and subnational level and update these results on a database for reference and reporting.

### D. Funding/resource mobilization

<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Narrative description</i>
Bahamas	Funds should be made available to implement the Convention fully.
Cape Verde	(no further description)
Chile	Chile is a country seriously affected by desertification, land degradation and drought, and could see intensified the magnitude of these processes caused by climate change, which will require additional support and cooperation to stop and reverse this tendency.

<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Narrative description</i>
Côte d'Ivoire	(no further description)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	(no further description)
El Salvador	It is necessary to manage the financial support by the financial mechanisms of the Convention in a way that would enable better balance between regions.
Fiji	(no further description)
Gambia	(no further description)
Grenada	Technical and financial support should be provided to small island developing States to assist them in aligning their NAP to The Strategy to develop an integrated financing strategy for implementation of the NAP.
Guinea-Bissau	Few resources are devoted to the DLDD unlike other conventions. So as to assist country Parties to better play their role under the Convention.
Honduras	(no further description)
India	For DLDD-specific projects more resources are required.
Indonesia	The total of degraded land in Indonesia, is more than 30 million ha but the capacity of Indonesia to rehabilitate the degraded land is only 500,000 ha/year due to lack of funding. Therefore, it will take about 60 years to rehabilitate the land. To overcome these problems we need to mobilize funding from international communities.
Madagascar	Despite the priority given to the fight against desertification, the effective implementation of the NAP is limited by the availability of resources. The financial mechanism to support activities related to the implementation of the NAP is not yet well-established. The Integrated Development Strategy will be developed during the alignment of the NAP and this would require the support of the secretariat and Global Mechanism under the joint workplan.
Mauritius	More financial resources are required for full implementation of activities under the Sustainable Land Management Programme.
Mexico	Regarding indicator 18, the funding that is reported is the total sum of the programmes and national and international projects, beyond the funding to access technology, since it was not possible to differentiate in this report this item. Moreover, the amount of national funding that is reported is more than 60 per cent associated with social development programmes and the fight against poverty, and the remaining funding is to address the problems of land degradation, desertification and drought and strengthen sustainable land management.
Mongolia	Mongolia has a huge territory (1.566 million square kilometres) relative to the population and the land affected by desertification is increasing yearly. A number of springs, lakes and rivers dried out in the last 4 years. Compared to the 1970 census, 887 rivers, 2,096 springs and 1,166 lakes had dried out by 2007. The Government's fund allocation has increased in the last 3 years. Unfortunately, the territory, affected by desertification is too big and the financing is not enough. So Mongolia asks to implement a project in this field. The national capacity to combat desertification is very limited and needs to be improved. The improvement has to be done together with international organizations and specialists.
Nepal	(no further description)

<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Narrative description</i>
Philippines	Funding and resource mobilization that directly address DLDD are comparatively lower when compared to climate change and biodiversity conservation. The issue of DLDD is not as popular as climate change. If possible, UNCCD should act as a catalyst for providing funds to DLDD initiatives by country Parties. A mechanism to facilitate the process should be put in place.
Saint Lucia	In terms of resources made available to the various conventions, it appears that UNCCD is at a disadvantage, as regards the quantity of financial and other resources obtained.
Sri Lanka	Availability of resources has always been the limiting factor for implementation of successful measures to combat land degradation. As has been discussed at many forums, a concerted effort is needed by all countries, governments and donor agencies to overcome this. Starting from setting priorities by governments, sufficient resources must be made available to agencies concerned. The preparation of the IFS could pave the way towards mobilizing sufficient resources.
Ukraine	Ecologically not balanced structure of agricultural soils (about 71 per cent of the land is agricultural soil, of which 78 per cent is pasture), considerable extension of soil degradation (erosion - 57.5 per cent of the territory, soil contamination - about 20 per cent etc.), unfinished soil reform (including building of State land cadastre system, realization of landscape works, etc.) determine necessity of huge investments for fulfilment of aims for sustainable land use which cannot be fully provided from continuous subsidies or international technical support.

## **E. Knowledge management and decision support**

<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Narrative description</i>
Burkina Faso	Knowledge management and decisional support are insufficient. The National Action Programme for the Fight against Desertification lacks a strategic investment framework.
Islamic Republic of Iran	The systematic involvement of the scientific and technical centres at national, subregional and regional level in the scientific sphere of UNCCD implementation alongside the active role of CST and its expert group supported by RCUs and TPNs to disseminate information and technical aspects of DLDD, such as monitoring and assessment system and early warning system to add value to the activities of Parties in the implementation of the strategy, should be enhanced.
Madagascar	Without adequate resources, knowledge management specific to DLDD is currently practically nonexistent. It remains a component to be developed during the alignment of the NAP. And this requires support from the secretariat, the Global Mechanism, the Committee on Science and Technology, and specialized agencies. The development and/or strengthening of South-South cooperation in this matter should be discussed in order to provide assistance to developing countries at lower cost.
Namibia	We had general difficulties in compiling this report in terms of information availability particularly in the areas of CONS-O-1, CONS-O-18 and to a lesser extent CONS-O-3. Accurate recording of information events and numbers reached by various formats can be difficult to approximate. Disaggregating of data by year was also a problem in terms of budgets and awareness-raising. Reports used were often biannual or overlapping (i.e. June 2007-June 2008) thus average approximations were made. Budgets were also often not listed per project component or per year (i.e. 2008 and 2009 separately), which posed a particular problem for reporting on CONS-O-18.

## F. Participation, collaboration and networking

<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Narrative description</i>
Madagascar	Networking is a way of sharing experience and knowledge. However, no system of networking specific to DLDD is currently available. Its implementation is necessary and requires technical and financial support from the secretariat, the Global Mechanism, and specialized technical and financial partners. The development and/or strengthening of South-South cooperation in this matter should be discussed and negotiated to support developing countries at lower cost.
Philippines	The subregional and regional network of affected country Parties in Asia should be strengthened to facilitate better collaboration and networking within the region. This could facilitate the preparation of subregional or regional project proposals for DLDD initiatives which are now preferred by some international funding institutions.

## G. Other issues

<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Narrative description</i>
Bhutan	Data and information for reporting to UNCCD based on the existing PRAIS portal are not often readily available. Some of the information required by the PRAIS portal warrants a separate survey to generate it.	It is to be noted that Bhutan has prepared a comprehensive National Action Programme to combat land degradation using broad-based consultations and a participatory approach. The document is currently under the process of endorsement by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests for submission for government approval. However, in the current report, information regarding the implementation of NAP and its alignment to the UNCCD Strategy could not be reported because the queries pertained to 'approved' NAPs whereas formal government approval of Bhutan's NAP is yet to be secured. It is expected that the NAP will receive government approval soon, possibly by December 2010. As a matter of fact, the final draft NAP was ready in 2009 but the requirement to incorporate an Integrated Financing Strategy delayed the NAP finalization by several months. An Integrated Financing Strategy has now been developed and incorporated in the NAP submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. Some of the data/information fields for the PRAIS templates were difficult to fill in because of the dearth of data/information and in a few cases detailed research/ surveys would have been required to accurately respond to the data/information queries. A case in point is the information outreach through media products and proportion of population informed about DLDD and DLDD synergies with biodiversity and climate change. The other thing is most of the drop-down lists are not very exhaustive and do not encompass everything.

<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Narrative description</i>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	NAP development	As a country in transition, Bosnia and Herzegovina is faced in the postwar period with numerous social, economic and other problems, among which the issue of land protection stands out as one of the most crucial. The financial resources that are currently allocated are not sufficient to make significant steps toward appropriate land protection and mitigation of degradation effects. We are faced with the fact that we need the overall strategic document - NAP - to identify the factors contributing to land degradation, as well as priority actions and measures to combat land degradation and mitigate its effects. It is estimated that the total amount for NAP preparation and adoption will be at least US\$ 150,000. We are currently preparing the project concept to apply for GEF funds and we expect assistance from the UNCCD. These funds will allow us to prepare the NAP.
Burkina Faso	Constraints or difficulties encountered in the process of 4th report of UNCCD	Inadequacy of the data collection period which coincided with the holiday period of most partners (teams of projects and programs, etc.):– time constraints have not allowed us to collect and benefit from data on all projects and programmes (e.g. financial details by component projects/programmes have not been completed). The absence or lack of knowledge of appropriate tools for evaluating the coverage of certain communication tools (ICT, radio and television) made it impossible to correctly estimate the public affected by the awareness/information campaign on DLDD and sustainable land management.
Chile	(no description)	It is necessary to review the performance indicators because they do not adequately reflect the state of the country in the combat against desertification, and in addition, they leave out the efforts of governments and only take into account civil society and the scientific sector. It also requires a friendly system because the questions in many cases are very specific and closed, which does not allow clear identification of the degree of progress. Likewise much of the financial information does not have a direct relevance to the report.
Côte d'Ivoire	Capacity-building and awareness, monitoring and evaluation/research of DLDD and sustainable land management, knowledge management and decision support, networking	(no further description)

<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Narrative description</i>
Ecuador	Generation and innovation of appropriate traditional technologies, management and conservation of natural resources, with special emphasis on land, water, and vegetation.	The UNCCD must provide financial support for the planning and implementation of actions developed by the Scientific and Technical Focal Points; a lot of the actions remain in the planning stage and are not implemented. The UNCCD should demand more involvement and participation from country Parties in the commitments, including in their budgets the respective financing for the implementation of the foreseen actions.
Fiji	Funding through regional organizations	On the ground investment is very much limited when donor funding for projects are through regional bodies who incur a lot of administration costs.
France	Performance indicators, reporting	We checked the box “measurable” for indicators CONS-O-1, CONS-O-6, CONS-O-7, CONS-O-8, CONS-O-13, CONS-O-14 and CONS-O-15, because we believe there is no common interpretation of the way to measure these indicators. We also checked the box “specific” for indicators CONS-O-1, CONS-O-6, CONS-O-13 and CONS-O-15, because it seems to us the proposed descriptions for these indicators raise an issue. CONS-O-1: should we take into account only information events and media products organized/distributed in France? How should we evaluate the proportion of the national population informed of the DLDD challenges? How could we tell the difference between the various categories of the public concerned by the media products? How should we take into account the audience of the media who proposed several articles/programmes on the DLDD challenges (should we multiply the average audience by the number of identified products, knowing that in this case, there is a risk of counting the same persons several times)? On the other hand, we have to take into account the fact that the focal points cannot give comprehensive information on all information events and media products concerning the DLDD challenges at the national level (and that information transmitted according to this indicator can only be partial). CONS-O-6: should we take into account only partnership agreements established in the framework of UNCCD (very restrictive) and disregard partnership agreements established in another framework but meeting the objectives of UNCCD? Should we take into account the number of partnership agreements established in 2008/2009 or implemented in 2008/2009? CONS-O-7, CONS-O-8, CONS-O-13, CONS-O-14: Should we indicate: (1) whether we financed projects in these areas in 2008/2009, or (2) whether supporting projects we financed in these areas were implemented in 2008/2009 (which is not the same, because there is often a difference between commitments and the effective implementation of projects), or else (3) whether the instruments mentioned in these different indicators (common implementation mechanisms for the three conventions, systems of environmental follow-up, integrated investment frameworks, etc.) were officially established in 2008/2009 (here again, it is not the same thing, because the official establishment of these instruments often constitutes the purpose of the projects and takes place only at the end of the

<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Narrative description</i>
		<p>said projects)? CONS-O-13: how should we interpret the request to take into account only “important” capacity-building initiatives? CONS-O-15: should we take into account the multilateral contributions (especially those targeted at DLDD challenges: support to the Global Mechanism, contribution to the UNCCD secretariat, support to the TerrAfrica initiative, support to regional organizations like the Sahara and Sahel Observatory, etc.)? For the total amount withdrawn (an information difficult to collect according to us), should we indicate the amounts effectively withdrawn for projects committed in 2008/2009 or the total amount withdrawn in 2008/2009 (including for projects which would have been committed before 2008)?</p> <p>It seems crucial to us that for the next reporting exercises, the following recommendations be taken into account: presentation of the Financial Annex and of the follow-up records for projects/programmes in the form of summary Excel tables (in the PRAIS portal), simplification of proposed formats for the Financial Annex and follow-up records for projects/programmes (deletion of certain fields: start and end dates of financing, area of the zone concerned, total number of recipients, Rio UNFCCC and CBD markers, strategic and operational objectives of UNCCD, Rio markers and CAP for the different components of projects, etc; simplification of certain fields: limitation of the CAP field at the first categorization level, etc.), the necessity of taking into account the difficulty of giving marks afterwards to the cooperation projects and programmes according to CAPs and Rio markers (a tedious and delicate work because of a partial knowledge of projects/programmes), clarification of projects/programmes that are to appear in the follow-up records concerning projects/programmes: for the present reporting process, we have mentioned international cooperation projects committed in 2008/2009 and implemented in 2008/2009 (but committed before 2008). Is this the way things are to be understood? It is necessary to define response areas and/or thematic fields to be taken into account to register the relevant cooperation projects which are not necessarily identified under “combat desertification” (e.g. management of natural resources, improvement of farm production systems, development of drainage basins, etc.) to guarantee harmonization of inventory and assessment exercises by the different country Parties, the necessity of finding a balance between the will to standardize the format of country Party reports and the possibility of Parties developing qualitative analyses complementing quantitative information transmitted in particular in the framework of performance indicators.</p>



<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Narrative description</i>
Germany	General feedback on PRAIS	<p>The questionnaire in general is too complex and too much information is requested. Compiling the data is extremely time-consuming. The level of detail requested is not available within the responding organizations (e.g. programme and project sheets).</p> <p>The indicators, methodology and the terms used are in parts unclear or not applicable (see CONS-O-1).</p> <p>The huge amount of data and inaccuracy regarding the terms and methodology will make it difficult to compare and analyse the national reports.</p> <p>The German reporting team has the general impression that many indicators of PRAIS are more applicable to affected countries rather than to donor countries. Indicator CONS-O-4 can be taken as an example of this.</p> <p>There must be a clear definition as to whether information refers to UNCCD or DLDD.</p> <p>Space for further comments is limited and comments must be split up into separate paragraphs.</p> <p>The format of PRAIS is not suited for the amount of data requested in the financial annex (e.g. more than 1,000 projects in the German national report). This was later solved when uploading Excel files was enabled. However, detailed information on how the spreadsheets are to be formatted was not given until 10 days before the deadline, when the documents had long since been created. Available printouts are useless for persons without access to the explanatory reporting guidelines. However, in the course of the last weeks, the format and clarity of the printouts have improved. As it turned out, the source of many of our problems was the outdatedness of our browser (IE7 instead of IE8, Chrome or Firefox). It would help if PRAIS raised awareness of this issue, as it prevents any kind of uploads into the system.</p> <p>Another obstacle is the long response time of the helpdesk: there were some technical problems in the system which prevented a finalization of the data entry (e.g. uploading documents) and even though the help desk was informed, it took a long time to solve the problem. The Global Project Coordinator on the other hand was extremely helpful and attentive.</p> <p>We have created a pdf file with further feedback on PRAIS which we were unable to upload here</p>
Honduras	Coordination among ministries, and through the GTI, to establish the guidelines of the PRAIS portal to incorporate data more efficiently and effectively.	(no further description)

<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Narrative description</i>
India	Technology transfer	Technology transfer needs to be scaled up for achieving the objectives of the Convention.
Madagascar	Coherence and synergies of projects/programmes	Despite the efforts already made to implement the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, only the technical aspects have experienced a slight improvement. The financial aspects still have problems such as different procedures and different fiscal years from one financial partner to another, or affinity with certain areas such as biodiversity and climate change. From this observation, the willingness to develop coherence and synergies is often overshadowed. Capacity-building for negotiation is necessary.
Mexico	(no description)	The reporting template can be considered sometimes too rigid for the inclusion of national information; it is required that the templates better indicate a description of the indicators beyond a yes or no, indicating moderate categories in process or complete.
Morocco	Valorization of results of research, Lack of networking allowing transmission to development and research.	(no further description)
Nepal	Need to harmonize and develop synergies among the three Rio conventions as well as the INGOs/NGOs/ civil society etc. to effectively address the problem related to environmental degradation, specifically DLDD issues	(no further description)
Romania	Reporting: indicators, guidelines, portal, compliance.	Standardized/comparable and relevant reporting is crucial for assessing the implementation of UNCCD. To attain this main goal, there is need for development and harmonization of joint reporting guidelines for both performance and impact indicators; continuous improvement of reporting guidelines and procedures, for more cost-effective and relevant reporting; encouragement of development of online reporting for effective and efficient compilation; endorsement of reporting guidelines and report syntheses by CRIC/COP; launch of a debate on cases of non-compliance in reporting.
Rwanda	DLDD and SLM monitoring and assessment/research. Funding/resource mobilization	(no further description)

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<i>Country Party</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Narrative description</i>
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Alignment of NAP to address local activities.	(no further description)
Saint Lucia	The mainstreaming of SLM into the national development.	(no further description)

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